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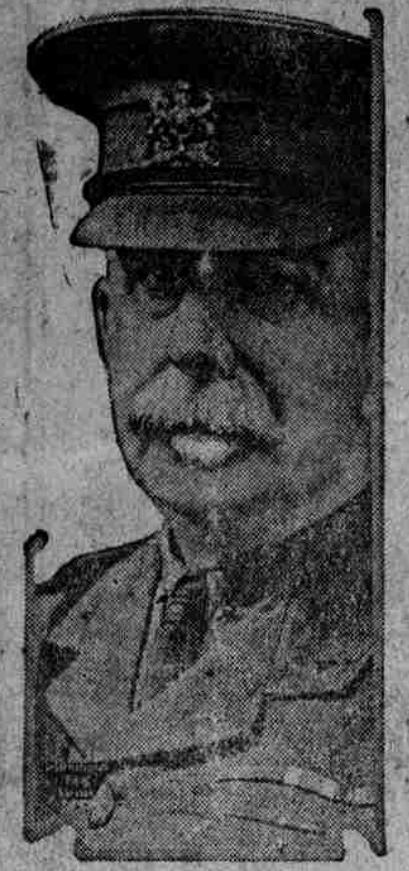
KNOXVILLE, TENNESSEE.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1918.

WHOLE NUMBER 1212

SIR J. D. LEGARD

Aged General Still Fighting For the British.



LONGWORTH SPEAKS

War Management Attacked by Ohio Congressman.

Cleveland, Jan. 30.—Republicans should be leaders, not trailers, in a fight that must be waged to speed up the national war machine, declared Congressman Nicholas Longworth in a speech to members of the Tippecanoe club, who met here to pay their annual tribute to the memory of William McKinley.

"Shall the president of the United States be held immune from criticism for his acts and for those of his subordinates?" asked Mr. Longworth. He added:

"We are spending in a single year more than \$2,000,000,000 to keep the people to live for 150 years. The people have contributed vast sums to government loans and will be asked to provide more funds. More than \$3,000,000,000 is being spent for guns alone. Where are the guns? More than \$2,000,000,000 is being spent on ships. Where are the ships?"

"Abroad on the fighting line we have only a handful of men, probably not more than 150,000 fighting men, and they are under-armed, ill-clad and ill-fed. At home our transportation system has broken down.

"Many of our camps are breeding grounds of pestilence. Some of them are death traps. It is not pleasant to say these things, but the time has come when they should be said. The pity of it all is that they are all true. I say them not as a Republican, but only as an American citizen; not because I want to criticize, but because I want to help."

Violated Fuel Order.

Toledo, Jan. 30.—Sixty violations of the federal fuel order were reported to the county food and fuel committee by investigators. The charges, most of which are against small merchants and manufacturers, are that they failed to close their places of business Monday. It is expected that prosecutions will be ordered.

SECRETARY BAKER MAKES ANNOUNCEMENT

Asserts America Will Have Half Million of Men in France Early This Year.

Washington.—First definite announcement was made that America would have a half million men in France early this year. "We will have three times that many ready to send before 1919," Secretary of War Newton D. Baker made these statements when he appeared before the Senate Military Affairs Committee to reply to Senator Chamberlain's assertion that the War Department had "fallen down." The Secretary made flat denial that the military establishment had collapsed. "It would be a tragic thing if the wholly unprecedented effort would turn out to merit that charge," he said. As the climax of a day's explanation of all that the military establishment had done, freely confessing faults and imperfections, in so vast an undertaking, but maintaining that out of each deficiency the remedy has been found, the Secretary of War disclosed what hitherto has been guarded as a military secret, and what the German people little suspect.

Strikes in Germany.

London, Jan. 30.—Serious strikes are reported to be in progress throughout Germany. In Berlin and suburban towns 90,000 workers are said to have quit work. Various large manufacturing plants in the manufacture of war supplies, especially airplanes, are affected. Independent Socialists are reported to have taken an active part in the calling of the strike.

EVENTS ABROAD MAY DECIDE IT

Date Not Yet Selected For Another Draft.

BAKER ON THE SITUATION

Million Men May Be Brought Out by the Second Draft, According to the War Department—President to Call Men Needed For Industrial Work—Senate Military Committee Drafting Bill.

Washington, Jan. 30.—Expansion of America's fighting forces beyond their present strength depends upon such factors as events abroad and the shipping situation, Secretary Baker said in disclosing that the war department has not fixed a date for another draft, nor even determined how many new men shall be called.

When Mr. Baker told the senate military committee the United States would have 500,000 men in France early this spring and that in all 1,500,000 could go across if ships could be found to carry them, he referred to the divisions now in training camps and those already in Europe. Future developments will decide what additional forces will be sent.

The secretary made clear his opinion that if events made it necessary to call out more than another increment of 500,000 men, the executive's authority to draft men for fighting units other than reserves would be exhausted, and further legislation by congress would be necessary. He said, however, that under the authority to call two increments of line soldiers of 500,000 each and such additional numbers for recruit battalions and special units as the president may deem necessary, the second draft could bring out as many as 1,000,000 men.

The senate committee tentatively approved legislation proposed by the war department to provide for the registration of youths attaining the age of 21 years since June 5, authorizing the fixing of quotas on the basis of Class 1 of the new classification and empowering the president to call men needed for special industrial or other work.

TO ENFORCE FOOD DECREES

Administrator Hoover Asks Congress For Power.

Washington, Jan. 30.—Herbert Hoover warned congress that if he is not given the power to enforce food conservation in the country, congress alone shall bear the "grave responsibilities" for failure of the food program. Voluntary conservation, Hoover said, is showing wonderful results, but he said there is the minority of unpatriotic who discourage the faithful and who can not be reached except by legislation.

Hoover declared in his letter he wants the power to enforce the following: Wheatless and other "less" days per week; forbidding use of foodstuffs in nonfood products; limitations on food served in public eating places; control of distribution that all classes and localities may fare alike and that unnecessary consumption should be prevented; control of use of foodstuffs in food manufacture with a view of eliminating the less essential manufactures; control of the commodities critically necessary for the production and preservation of foodstuffs in order to prevent great losses or military sacrifices.

Toll of Air Raids on London.

London, Jan. 30.—Forty-seven persons were killed in two air raids over London and the coast, according to the official report of Lord French, commander in chief of home defense. "Almost all of these were in London," the report stated. It adds that the material damage was not serious. One German machine was brought down in Essex.

BRITISH WORKERS' DEMANDS

Conscription of Wealth and Adoption of Labor's War Aims.

Liverpool, Jan. 30.—The Mersey district Federation of Engineering and Shipbuilding Trades, at a meeting attended by 4,000 members adopted a resolution calling for all possible resistance to any further call upon the country's man power unless the government immediately declares its willingness to adopt the Labor party's war aims, promises to facilitate an international workers' conference and agrees to the conscription of wealth. There were only two dissenting votes. Sir Auckland Geddes, director of national service, was invited to attend and surprised the meeting by accepting the invitation. He made a long speech and was questioned for two hours.



TAKE POSITIONS AND PRISONERS

Italians Carry Out a Successful Drive.

CAPTURE 1,500 TEUTONS

Asiago Plateau Sector the Scene, and Enemy Positions Penetrated Are Tenaciously Held, Despite Desperate Counter Attacks—Revolutionists in Control of Finnish Capital. Bolsheviks Seize Roumania's Gold.

London, Jan. 30.—The Italians carried out a successful drive against the Teutonic lines in the mountain region of Asiago plateau, making 1,500 men prisoners.

The attack was delivered on the Asiago plateau sector and the enemy positions penetrated were tenaciously held, notwithstanding strong counter attacks, in which the Austro-Germans were repulsed with heavy casualties.

The Berlin war office, in admitting the reverse to the Teutonic allied line, asserts that the Italians repeatedly tried to bring up reinforcements to widen the breaches they had made in the enemy front, but that their efforts failed and 300 Italians were made prisoners.

That airplanes aided materially in the fighting is indicated in the Italian official communication, which asserts that during the progress of the battle the enemy lost 12 air craft.

Just what is the situation in Russia remains obscure. One report asserts that there has been a split among the Bolsheviks on the question of peace on Germany's terms and another that Leon Trotsky, the Bolshevik foreign minister, intends to return immediately to Brest-Litovsk for a resumption of the peace negotiations with the Austro-German delegates. Still another Petrograd dispatch says Trotsky has reiterated to the council of workers' and soldiers' delegates that the Bolsheviks will insist on a democratic peace.

One Petrograd journal declares that Austro-Hungary already has offered to conclude a separate peace with Russia, regardless of Germany. The breach between Russia and Roumania meanwhile is broadening. In addition to severing diplomatic relations with the little kingdom, the Bolsheviks have ordered the seizure of Roumania's gold reserves on deposit in Moscow.

Scant details have come through concerning the situation in Finland, but reports indicate that the red guard is in control at Helsinki, where a revolutionary manifesto has proclaimed that authority is solely in the hands of the working classes.

COUNCIL MEETS IN FRANCE

Representatives of Four Allied Nations Confer Upon Plans and Operations of War.

Versailles.—Great Britain, France, Italy and the United States were represented at the session of the Supreme War Council which convened here, presided over by Georges Clemenceau, French Premier. The meeting is regarded as one of extraordinary importance, because of the plan of operations during the coming campaign is expected to come before it for determination.

The United States was represented by General Tasker H. Bliss, Chief of Staff of the American army. Arthur Hugh Frazier, Secretary of the American Embassy at Paris, attends as a diplomatic officer to report the proceedings, but not to participate otherwise.

Interned

BOATS WRECKED WHEN ICE MOVES

Swell in All Tributaries of the Ohio River.

MANY BRIDGES GO DOWN

Ice Moving Down the Ohio, Flood Is Not Expected at Cincinnati—Steamboats Swamped by Swell in the Lower Ohio—Occasional House Boats at Portage in Escape.

Cincinnati, Jan. 30.—Swollen tributaries are emptying their floods into the Ohio, and ice is moving down the river at all points east of Maysville, Ky., which is 62 miles from Cincinnati. The New River probably will break there within a few hours.

The break here should follow about 12 or 15 hours after Maysville, providing the Cicking river, opposite Cincinnati, holds, which is doubtful. If Cicking runs out it may supply enough water in the Cincinnati harbor to lift the ice from its present confined bed and start it going before the water from above reaches here.

While the ice is moving out of the river on a swell of rain water coming out of the Big Sandy, Guyandotte and Kanawha rivers and rolling down the Ohio, carrying ice and river craft with it there is not enough water in sight to flood the river at Cincinnati, according to the weather forecasters, who estimates the crest of the rise will not pass 45 feet.

River men in the Cincinnati harbor have made all possible preparation to battle against the ice, when it begins to break up, and they are in hopes of saving most of their floating property.

When six houseboats were caught in the ice at Portsmouth, 50 women and children were forced to flee for their lives, taking refuge in the waterworks station. The children suffered greatly.

More than a dozen steamboats, a number of smaller craft and at least two dry docks, variously estimated in value from \$600,000 to \$1,000,000, were torn from their moorings by ice gorges at lower Ohio and Tennessee river points, and either have been sunk or are floating in immense ice flees near the junction of the Ohio and Mississippi rivers, in imminent danger of destruction. A majority of the jacks and towboats, believed safe within the shelter of the Paducah harbor, parted their cables and swung out into the rushing flood. Vessels such as the Spread Eagle and the Grey Eagle of the Eagle packet line of St. Louis, each valued at \$100,000, and among the largest steamboats on the Ohio, were churned by the ice and finally sunk near Metropolis, Ill.

Railway bridges are being swept out and many boats have been wrecked on the Kanawha river and the Big Sandy in West Virginia. The Cumberland river at Burnside has reached the 70-foot stage, which is the highest in history.

All along the lowlands of the Cumberland, hundreds of families have been forced to flee in the cold as the water entered their homes.

Two Austrian Divisions Wiped Out. Rome.—Two Austrian divisions were almost wiped out by the Italians in a new assault on positions in the Asiago Plateau, the War Office announced. More than 2,600 prisoners, six guns and 100 machine guns have been taken by the Italians, who are continuing their smashing attack despite heavy bombardment by the Austrians of the positions captured. The Italian fire has been centered on points behind the enemy's lines. Col del Rosso was taken Monday and later added by the capture of Monte di Val Della.

RIOTS THROUGHOUT GERMANY SPREAD

SOLDIERS ORDERED TO SLAY AS OUTBREAK GROWS, BUT PEOPLE SEE RANKS DISOBEY.

Men Quitting in Capital Number Half Million—Socialist Parties Unite to Press Demands, and Workmen's Council of 500 Is Launched.

Western Newspaper Union News Service.

London.—A dispatch to the Daily Express from Geneva reports that there have been clashes between soldiers and strikers in the suburbs of Berlin in which lives were lost. The dispatch adds that the troops in some instances refused to fire on strikers.

Amsterdam.—The German censor has ordered the Berliner Tageblatt, the Vorwaerts and the Berliner Post to cease publication, according to a dispatch received here from Berlin. The ban was placed on the newspapers owing to their attitude toward the striking workmen in Germany, says the dispatch. The Rheinische Westfälische Zeitung, of Essen, a copy of which has been received here, reports that Field Marshal von Hindenburg has warned the strikers in Berlin to cease their movement immediately. He told them, according to this newspaper, that they were being misled, adding: "Every hour you lose means the weakening of Germany's defense. You are committing a crime against our army and an act of cowardice against your brethren in the front trenches."

Amsterdam.—A strike of empire-wide scope has been, and apparently is, sweeping Germany. One of its immediate results was the first step toward a reconciliation between the majority and minority wings of the Socialists—the Scheidemann following and the Haase-Liebkecht faction—which may lead to their reorganization into a powerful united party. "A Council of 500" has been created in Berlin as nucleus for such a reconstructed party. The circumstances and the personnel of this body bear a striking resemblance to the germ from which Russian Bolshevism blossomed forth into its present dominating position.

But Vorwaerts, the official German Socialist organ, significantly points out in a general editorial, "We Germans proceed slowly but surely," and leaders in speeches emphasize that "German patience is long suffering, but there is an end to it." Philip Scheidemann and Hugo Haase are members of the Workmen's Council. An "action commission" of 10 men and women has been named. The commission, it is stated, asked Herr Wallraf, the Minister of the Interior, to grant permission for the holding of meetings. Herr Wallraf, it is stated, declared he would not negotiate with the workmen, but would receive Socialist members of the Parliament.

Herr Scheidemann, Herr Haase and two workmen went to the Minister of the Interior and informed him of the action of the commission, demanding unanimously that the negotiations take place in the presence of the workmen. The result of Herr Wallraf's deliberations is not yet known, but the Lokal Anzeiger states that important negotiations are proceeding between him and General Von Stein, the Prussian Minister of War. As to the strike, dispatches are conflicting. Most of them represent it as exceedingly grave and state the empire's whole war industry is tied up. On Monday half a million workers were idle in Berlin alone.

It is not quite clear from the vague news the Berlin censor allows to pass whether that was the crisis in the labor unrest, whether it was settled, or is still growing.

At last accounts all the important plants in Berlin and its suburbs had been virtually shut down, the ship workers in Hamburg had walked out, the navy yard men and munition workers in Kiel—where the foremost German naval shipbuilding plant, Germania, is located—had struck, and workers in the Rhineland and Westphalia were walking out by the thousands.

New Air Raid Over England.

London, Jan. 30.—Another hostile air raid over eastern England occurred last night. Bombs were dropped in the outskirts of London.

AS YOU LIKE IT

Two soldiers from Camp Devens were killed outright, a third was fatally hurt and two others were injured when their auto was struck by a locomotive near Fitchburg, Mass.

John Sturaski, an Austrian, arrested at Detroit by postoffice inspectors, confessed that he had written a threatening letter to Henry Ford, demanding \$10,000 under threat that he would kill both Ford and his son. For selling an excessive quantity of sugar to an individual, D. Nochimson, a wholesale grocer of Paterson, N. J., has been ordered by the food administration to suspend business entirely during the month of February.

JOHN LIND

He Is Chairman of the Labor Advisory Council.



TWO MILLION AVAILABLE

Unnecessary to Go Out of Class One to Get Army.

Washington, Jan. 30.—Two million men will be available for the draft in Class 1, if congress passes the bill registering all men who have become 21 since June 5. Provost Marshal General Crowder told the senate military committee. This will make it unnecessary to go out of Class 1 to get the army, he predicted. Crowder told the committee the bill will not exempt men who have passed the age of 31 since June 5.

Secretary Baker told the committee he thought such men would be automatically exempted. "I am amazed the secretary should think so," Crowder said. "I am greatly opposed to letting men pass out of the eligible age group, but I do not think it should be done later, but it is not contemplated under this bill."

Crowder urged that the bill be amended to allow special drafts for skilled workmen.

THOUSANDS WANTED FOR WORK ON FARMS

Department of Labor About to Register Women.

Washington, Jan. 30.—National registration of women available for work on farms is planned by the department of labor as one of the steps in a campaign to secure a sufficiency of farm labor for every section of the country during the coming season.

A. L. Berkman, chief of the division of farm service, said heavy snows in the middle west would mean a large wheat crop, and if the favorable weather continued one of the largest yields on record may be expected.

A special farm service man will be stationed in most of the 94 federal employment agencies of the country, and, in addition, postoffices in the small farming communities will be used as recruiting stations. "The most serious farm labor shortage last year was in the east," said Mr. Berkman. "The industries there filling war orders took men who otherwise would have been available for farm work by the offer of attractive wages. The farmers will have to increase wages much more than they have to get men to come from the cities. They have not raised wages anywhere in proportion to their increases in profits."

Women Mr. Berkman continued, will be needed for truck gathering, fruit gathering, dairying and other light forms of labor, but they will not be called upon for the heavy work so long as men are available.

STEEL EARNINGS

United States and Bethlehem Companies Declare Dividends.

New York, Jan. 30.—The United States Steel corporation declared an extra dividend of three per cent on the common stock. The regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/4 per cent was declared on the preferred stock. The company's net income for the quarter ending Dec. 31 last was announced as \$59,724,125, exclusive of war taxes of \$80,950,364. The total income was \$120,674,489, against \$131,976,797 for the quarter preceding.

The regular quarterly dividend of \$2.50 a share was declared by the Bethlehem Steel company on its Class A and B stock. The regular quarterly dividend of 2 per cent on the cumulative preferred and 1 1/4 per cent on the noncumulative also were declared.